The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1866. VOL. 61.—WHOLE No. 5,360.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at $2.00 per annum, *if paid strictly in advance*; $2.50 if paid within six months; $3.00 if not paid within six months. *All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, *ten cents* per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line.

All legal Notices of every kind, and Orphans' Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this place.

☞ All advertising due after first insertion.

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JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

☞ All letters should be addressed to MEYERS & MENGEL, Publishers.

Attorneys at Law.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, where a good Church is erected, and where a large School House shall be built. Farms, Land and Timber Leave, from one acre to 500 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 6, 1866—1y

J. MCD. SHARPE. | E. F. KERR.

SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana st., opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. [March 2, '66.

J. R. DURBORROW. | JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public.

Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

Jan. 22, 1864.

F. M. KIMMELL. | J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.

May 13, 1864.

B. F. MEYERS. | J. W. DICKERSON.

MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the GAZETTE office, will practice in the several courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. [may11,'65.

JOHN H. FILLER, *Attorney at Law*, Bedford, Pa. Office near y opposite the Post Office. [apr.20,'66.—1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., (late surgeon 56th P. V. V.,) tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Dec. 22, '65—1y*

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.

Nov. 24, '65—1y

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK, | J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted. Tooth Powders and mouth Washes, excellent articles, always on hand.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

Bankers.

JACOB REED, | J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL, *Bankers and* DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PA.,

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. Oct. 20, 1865.

Miscellaneous.

DANIEL BORDER, PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

Oct. 20, 1865.

H. F. IRVINE, ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA., Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Varieties. ☞ Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited.

Oct 20, 1865.

D. R. ANDERSON, *Licensed Scrivener and Conveyancer*, CENTREVILLE, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

will attend to the writing of Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Articles of Agreement, and all business usually transacted by a Scrivener and Conveyancer. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

April 6, '66—tf.

Hardware, &c.

GEO. BLYMYER. | JOHN F. BLYMYER.

GEORGE BLYMYER & SON having formed a partnership, on the 6th of March, 1866, in the *HARDWARE & HOUSE FURNISHING BUSINESS*, respectfully invite the public to their new rooms, three doors west of the old stand, where they will find an immense stock of the most splendid goods ever brought to Bedford county. These goods will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Persons desirous of purchasing BUILDING HARDWARE will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

WHITE LEAD.—We have on hand a large quantity of White Lead, which we have been fortunate to buy a little lower than the market rates. The particular brands to which we would invite attention, are the

Pure Buck Lead,
Liberty White Lead,
Swan Franklin White Lead,
Washington White Lead,
Washington Zinc White Lead,
New York White Lead.

ALSO:—*French Porcelain Finish;*
Demar Varnish;
Varnishes of all kinds.
Flaxseed Oil, (pure.)
Turpentine and Alcohol.

All kinds of IRON and NAILS.

No. 1 CHRYSTAL ILLUMINATING COAL OIL.

LAMPS in profusion.

We would invite persons wanting Saddlery Hardware, to give us a call, as we have everything in the Saddlery line, such as Buckles, Rings, Hames and Webbing Leather of all kinds; also a variety of Shoe Findings, consisting of French Calf Skins, Morocco Linings, Bindings, Pegs, etc.

Housekeepers will find at Blymyer & Son's store a great variety of household goods. Knives and Fork of the very best quality; Plated Table and Tea Spoons at all prices.

Give us a call and we can supply you with Barn Door Rollers, the latest improvements; Nova Scotia Grindstones, better than any in use; Shovels, Forks and Spades.

Grain and Grass Scythes and Snathes; Fishing Tackle; Brushes of all kinds; Demi-Johns; Patent Wheel Grease, Tar and Whale Oil, and an infinite variety of articles.

$20,000 WANTED—Would like to get it if our friends would let us have it. Less will do; but persons having unsettled accounts will close them up to the first of March, to enable us to close our old books. This should be done

may4,'66. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

J. L. LEWIS having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities with a well selected stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE-STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL, LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS,
BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c., &c

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purest quality, and selected with great care.

General assortment of popular Patent Medicines.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of PERFUMERY, TOILET and FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of the best perfumes of the day. Colognes, Soaps, Preparations for the Hair, Complexion and Teeth; Camphor ice for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair Brushes, Port Monaies, &c.

Of Stationery, there is a fine assortment: Billet, Note, Letter, Leaf and Mourning Paper, Envelops, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c., &c. Also, a large quantity of Books, which will be sold very cheap.

Coal Oil Lamp Hinge Burner, can be lighted without removing the chimney—all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning Coal Oil. Lamp chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp Shades of beautiful patterns.

Howe's Family Dye Colors, the shades being light Fawn, Drab, Snuff and Dark Brown, Light and Dark Blue, Light and Dark Green, Yellow, Pink, Orange, Royal Purple, Scarlet, Maroon, Magenta, Cherry and Black

Humphrey's Homeopathic Remedies.

Cigars of best brands, smokers can rely on a good cigar.

Rose Smoking Tobacco,
Michigan and Solace Fine Cut,
Natural Leaf, Twist and Big Plug,
Finest and purest French Confections,
PURE DOMESTIC WINES,
Consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry
FOR MEDICINAL USE.

☞ The attention of physicians is invited to the stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country Merchants' orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable prices.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, physicians can rely on having their prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. [Feb 9, '66—tf

Fancy Stores.

REMOVAL.—CALL AND SEE NEW MILLINERY STORE!—Mrs. E. V. MOWRY would respectfully inform her old friends and customers, as well as the ladies generally, that she has removed her store to the fine rooms, immediately opposite the Bedford Hotel, formerly occupied by J. Cessna, where she has just received a large and carefully selected assortment of NEW MILLINERY and DRESS GOODS, and NOTIONS, consisting, in part, of

BONNETS and HATS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c.,
ALL WOOL DELAINES,
POPLINS, BERAGES,
ALPACAS, LAWNS,
CALICOES, &c.,
LADIES' COATS and SHAWLS,
BEST KID GLOVES,
SILK and THREAD Gloves,
COLLARS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
BALMORALS,
CORSETS, &c., &c.

Also, a fine assortment of LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES, made specially to order. These goods will be sold at the lowest prices, but for CASH only. Mrs. Mowry returns her thanks for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of the ladies of Bedford and vicinity. [apr.27, 65.

MISS KATE DEAL & MRS. M. R. SCHAEFFER have just returned from the city with a fine assortment of fashionable *BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, GLOVES,* ladies' and gents' hose, ladies' and gents' handkerchiefs and collars, fancy neck-ties, ruffling, dress buttons and trimming, machine silk and cotton, hair brushes, tooth brushes, clothes brushes, soaps, perfumery, enamel, skirt braid, embroidering braid, ladies' corsets and hoops, balmoral skirts, lace veils, tissue for veils, cloths for sacks, dress goods, poplins, lawns, ginghams, &c., &c.

Mantua-making and all kinds of Milliner work done in the *cheapest and best* manner.

may 11'66.

RICHARD LEO, *Manufacturer of* CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C., BEDFORD, PA.,

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, &C., &C.,

will be furbished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞ Prompt attention paid to all orders for work. ☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

July 10, 1863.—tf RICHARD LEO.

PRINTERS' INK has made many a business man rich. We ask you to try it in the columns of THE GAZETTE

THE Local circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore offers the greatest inducements to business men to fdvertise in its columns.

EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at low rates at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office. Call and leave your orders.

The Bedford Gazette.

DEMOCRACY.

SPEECH OF

HON. HIESTER CLYMER,

To the Soldiers of the Union Assembled at Harrisburg, Aug. 1.

DUTIES OF THE HOUR.

Our beloved Country again Calls Upon Her Sons to Rally to the Support of the Constitution.

To you, General, and to you, soldiers, representatives of the grand army of the republic, it is my privilege to address a few, brief words.

For years it has been my habit to appear before my fellow citizens, and by an interchange of opinions to learn somewhat of duty, and I have been grateful to them for the kind consideration awarded me, even when my convictions upon questions of public interest have differed widely from their own. I have always felt myself to be their debtor, yet never before have I been so oppressed by a sense of gratitude to them as at this moment.

No man may live during a period of great public excitement, fearlessly and honestly expressing his opinions and discharging what he believes to be his duty, and hope to escape calumny and misrepresentation. I am not an exception to this general rule; I should, indeed, almost question my own sincerity, and would surely mourn my want of ardent and manly advocacy, were I to be so. My gratitude is, therefore, deep and heartfelt that, in this capital of our State, such members of the survivors of that army of heroes and patriots who sprang to arms and saved the republic from untimely destruction, should attest by their presence, and by their words of welcome and assurances of support, that they have not misunderstood, and that they indorse and approve my position in the past. From highest officer to humblest private, they are here—from every county, from each city, and from all the towns and villages of our grand Commonwealth, you are gathered in vast numbers—not, indeed, as mere man-worshipers, but to attest our living and unyielding devotion to the great underlying principle of our government—*indestructible unity*—which, you believe, finds its expression in the principles of him whose high privilege it is to address you. You are here further to attest, in spite of the threats of venal partisans, that in your opinion he has been faithful to his duty as a citizen and as a legislator. You are gathered also to assert your fixed and unalterable determination to save your country by the ballot, as you did by the bullet. To proclaim that you will fight treason and rebellion as uncompromisingly in the North as you did in the South, and that you will not cease your patriotic labors until you see every section of your country fully restored to the blessings of that Union, the imperilled safety of which you went forth to defend and protect.

These, my fellow-citizens, for such it is now my right and pleasure to call you, having exchanged the pursuits of arms for the peaceful avocations of life, are some of the high purposes which have brought you hither.

By precept and example you have this day discharged a sacred duty. From you, above all others, our whole people are to learn what were the true issues involved in the bloody contest which your valor aided in bringing to a successful close.

You went forth under a solemn contract which you sealed with your blood, and in the execution of which tens of thousands of your brave comrades yielded up their lives.

Did you go to destroy the Union? to subvert the Constitution? Was it in the bond that the bullet-riddled and smoke-begrimed flag which you had borne on so many fields of danger and of death, should have eleven stars stricken from its azure, or if still there, to be the emblems of conquered and degraded provinces, instead of great and sovereign States? Did you go forth not only to make free, but likewise to enfranchise four millions of negroes, and thereby make them your social and political equals? Did you go forth to degrade and enslave eight millions of your own race and color, to give New England rapacity boundless scope for its lust for gold, and to secure to New England fanaticism perpetual ascendency in the government of our country? Oh, no! it was for no such objects as these that you followed Grant from the Rapidan to the James, and there compelled the surrender of Lee—that you cleared the highway to the gulf—that you encountered death amid the mountain fastnesses of Georgia—that you made your mysterious march to the sea—that from thence you turned northward, and with the tread of an avenging host, through Georgia and the Carolinas, and witnessed the dying struggle of rebellion, when Johnston yielded his sword to Sherman, the Genius of War!

Here, therefore, to-day, gallant men who have led you in the din and smoke of battle, those who have been baptized with fire, have set forth in terms which you understood and approved, the true objects for which you suffered and bled together in defense of an imperilled country. It was their right rather than mine to address you. They truly understand your views and feelings, and gave them most fitting expression. They and you have asserted that it was "a war for the Union." That it was not waged for conquest or subjugation. That you did not enlist to secure the negro the right to vote, nor to raise him to social or political equality, and that you did battle to uphold the Constitution and to support the laws.

Go to your homes, happy in the reflection that you have clearly this day set forth the high purposes for which you braved danger and death. Say to your comrades whom you represent, and to those at home who honor and cherish you, that this great State, which sent three hundred and fifty thousand of her sons to the bloody harvest under a solemn covenant. The great body of her people are virtuous, honest, and truly Union-loving, and when you soldiers lead the van they will surely follow, and supporting each other, you will be as victorious on Pennsylvania soil with the ballot, as you were on Southern soil with the bullet. Your hearts have never quailed before—they will not now, and when in October next the republic shall have been reunited by your labors, you will have won more lasting and imperishable glory than that achieved on the field of battle. Your labors will then be ended, your work complete.

You fought for principles. Men die and are forgotten; principles, if based on truth and right, live forever.

He who adheres through good and evil report to the principles for which you fought, is a true patriot to day and always. I am but a representative of those principles. I make no claim to other or greater consideration than that which should be accorded to any other person who might have been placed in the same relation to them; but as their active, recognized exponent in this State at this time, I have a right to expect the cordial and united support of all who have struggled for them, either in civil life or in the tented field. I ask you to give me that support, and when I prove recreant to the trust, discard me and put one more faithful in my place.

I have done. In this civil contest you are fighting an enemy as dangerous to the life of the nation as that which you subdued south of the Potomac. Equal exertion, equal devotion, the like courage will surely bring us victory on our own soil.

A RECORD OF INJUSTICE AND PLUNDER.—The soldier of the Republic receives *thirty-three dollars* and thirty-three cents for a year's hard service in defence of the *American Union*. The members of Congress receive TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, in addition to present pay, for ten months' service in the unholy work of destroying the *American Union*.

"Actions speak louder than words." Professions for the soldier, tested by works. Professions for economy and the tax-payer, tested by their acts.

The following are members of Congress from Pennsylvania who voted for the infamous outrage upon the soldiers and the plunder of the Treasury for their own personal benefit. Let the people remember their names, that popular indignation may compel either a *return* of the money to the Treasury or its devotion to some purpose of public charity:

Charles O'Neil, of Philadelphia; J. K. Moorhead, of Allegheny county; W. D. Kelly, of Philadelphia; Leonard Myers, of Philadelphia; George Miller, of Union county.—*Pittsburg Republic.*

CENTRALIZATION VERSUS THE CONSTITUTION.—There are two great issues now prominently before the public; two issues involving between them the life and death of liberty. On the one side there is the nominally Republican, really Radical party of the North, and more especially of the New England States, which professes high admiration for what it is pleased to denominate *Centralization*. This fine term when reduced to its essence signifies simply a central despotism which utterly ignores all rights save its own, and under pretext of which rights it can commit the greatest wrongs. On the other side is the great *Conservative* and truly Democratic Republican party, embracing the whole country, taking for its watchword the Constitution and the rights of the States as guaranteed by that instrument; thus most effectually checking and controlling all attempts at Federal despotism. Between these two parties representing such momentous issues it will be the province of the Philadelphia Convention to decide. Who can doubt the decision?

JUDGE CURTIS ON THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.—Judge B. R. Curtis, who delivered the dissenting opinion in the Dred Scott case, a man whom the Republican party have always sworn by, has written a long letter to Judge Browning, advocating the Philadelphia Convention. Judge Curtis concludes his letter as follows:

"I look to this Convention with hope that it will do much to help onward this instinctive desire of the people of the United States for Union and harmony and peace. That it will assert stongly and clearly those principles which are the foundations of our Government, that will exhibit the connection between their violation and the present distracted condition of our country; that it will rebuke the violence of party spirit, and especially of that spirit of hatred which is as inconsistent with the true love of our country as it is with true love of our brethren; and that it will do much to convince the people of the United States that they must act soon in the wisest way, or suffer evils which they and their posterity will long deplore.

HISTORY OF THE LATE RIOT.

Exposure of the Radical Plot—Dispatch to the President from the State Authorities.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7.—The following dispatch regarding the riots at New Orleans has been forwarded to the President, signed by Albert Voorhees, Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana; A. S. Herron, Attorney-General of Louisiana; and J. T. Monroe, Mayor of New Orleans:

His Excellency President Andrew Johnson:

SIR: Your Excellency is already in possession of the main facts as regards the conspiracy, which, by reviving the Convention of 1861, purposed to subvert the civil government of Louisiana.

An adjourned meeting of twenty-nine members (one hundred and fifty being the whole number, and sixty-six a quorum) proceeded to depose the President of the Convention—who considered the Convention itself extinct, and himself relieved of the functions of the office—and to elect R. K. Howell as President, *pro tem.* They adjourned to meet again, and a proclamation was issued by the President, *pro tem.*, convening the Convention to meet on the 30th of July last, and directing his Excellency the Governor of the State to issue writs of election to fill the vacancies.

So far the whole matter was looked upon as a harmless experiment, although mischievously intended, the people being confident that the Governor would not condescend to notice this proclamation, and that in case the Convention would commit any act of interference he would at once have it dissolved. Unfortunately, however, after the lapse of nearly a month, the Governor issued writs of election to fill up fifty-one vacancies in that body. This document to which the Secretary of State refused to give his attestation under the seal of the State, was issued under the attestation of the private Secretary of the Governor. The people of the State became alarmed, when no doubt could be entertained as to the fact that their Chief Magistrate had given willing aid and assistance to subvert the government, the preservation of which was especially entrusted to his keeping.

On Friday, the 27th of July, a large meeting was held in the hall of the House of Representatives, professionally for the advocacy of universal suffrage, but in reality to organize for the meeting of the Convention on the Monday following. The object of the meeting was to excite the passions and prejudices of the colored population so as to make them the victims of a riot by urging them headlong into a conflict with the State and Municipal authorities.

On the other hand, we were determined to prevent riot and bloodshed by pursuing such a course as would baffle the nefarious calculations of these agitators. Our remedy, and the only remedy, must be by recourse to the usual process of law, and even then to proceed in such a manner as to fasten upon them the responsibilities of all collision whatever. The case was submitted to the Grand Jury by the Attorney-General, and, in the meantime, the Lieutenant-Governor and the Mayor called upon General Baird to ascertain whether, if a warrant issued upon a regular indictment were placed in the hands of the Sheriff, for the arrest of the members of the Convention, the military would interfere. The answer was that the Sheriff himself would be arrested, and that the Convention, meeting peaceably, could not be interfered with by the officers of the law.

It is proper here to state that the Mayor had addressed a note to General Baird, inquiring whether he would be interfered with by the military in case he proceeded to disperse the Convention as an unlawful assemblage. The answer to this communication was, that the meeting of the Convention being peaceable, it could not be suppressed by the Mayor, and that the military authorities would prevent the interference of the civil authorities.

This arrangement was satisfactory to both parties. On the same day the Attorney-General and the Lieutenant-Governor telegraphed to the President to ascertain whether the process of the court for the arrest of the members of the Convention could be thwarted by the military.

The answer was expected to sustain the courts.

On the morning of the 30th, the Lieutenant-Governor called upon General Baird to communicate to him the President's dispatch, and also enquired from the General if he would not have some troops in the vicinity of the hall to preserve peace and good order.

General Baird answered that the same application had been made by members of the Convention. The suggestion was then made, that to have too large a police on the spot might be construed as meant to overawe the members, and that inasmuch as the civil authorities did not intend interfering with the Convention until instructions were received from the President, as above agreed on, it was proper to have troops to co-operate with a small police force to preserve peace and prevent all possible attempts to bring about a collision. This suggestion met the approval of the General, who then stated that he would give immediate orders to have the troops in readiness. Before the end of this interview, it was again agreed upon between General Baird and the Lieutenant-Governor, that whatever warrant of arrest might be placed in the hands of the Sheriff would be submitted to him before any attempt to have it executed, and that upon the endorsement of the General's objections the matter would be referred to the President.

The Mayor, being informed of this arrangement, sent but a small police force to the vicinity of the hall, and the troops that were to act in conjunction with the police, were eagerly expected at noon, information having reached the Lieutenant-Governor that in the Third district there was a commencement of efferescence, and that large numbers of negroes were coming towards Laurel street from above and below. He immediately sent a dispatch to the General conveying this intelligence and urging that the troops be sent without delay. About one hour afterwards the riot broke out, ending in the dispersion of the Convention, and the capture of the rioters, including several members of this body.

It is not our purpose to argue the question of fact as to the actual commencement of the collision, and for precisely the mode in which it originated. We will however remark that the collision was in every instance brought about by the armed mob sustaining the Convention. Suffice it to say that the civil authorities took all the precautions possible to prevent the outbreak, that they applied during the three days previous to have the military to preserve order at the place where the Convention was to meet, that the authorities, State and Municipal, had come to an understanding to act in concert with the military for that purpose, that the citizens no more than the police, contemplated to prevent the Convention to hold their meeting peaceably, and adjourn and disperse unmolested, and that the warrant for their arrest would have been submitted to the military as agreed upon.

Although the President's despatches to the Lieutenant-General, and the subsequent one to the Attorney-General, were imperative that the military must sustain and not thwart the Convention, and the military authorities had been for three days previous to the riot in constant communication with the Attorney-General, the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Mayor, with the view of preventing the impending riot. Their efforts were unsuccessful, and could not counteract the effects of the incendiary counsels and appeals of those who, for sinister purposes, had had in view this very result in order to reap a political harvest. That the civil authorities have done their duty in this respect is potent; that more could have been done by them was impossible, as they were not allowed to remove the cause of the riot by taking the proper means to prevent the meeting of the Convention. And we doubt not for a moment that the military commander himself will be the first to corroborate these facts, and arrest all calumnious imputations against the conduct of our people under these trying circumstances.

As regards the proclamation of martial law, the least that can be said, is that it was inopportune, for the rioting had ceased completely, the police being master of the situation. The colored population, as a body, did not participate in this disgraceful scene, but freedmen in the vicinity of the riot, were standing as lookers on without being molested. The colored mob, in union with a few rioters, who were leading them in the affair, were no doubt well organized. That they were well armed is undoubtedly true, since forty-two policemen and several citizens were either killed or wounded by them. Although the conflict was over in less than two hours. Twenty-seven rioters were killed and a considerable number wounded.

At dark, when all was over, when those of the mob were either dispersed or in prison, and tranquility and order was restored, martial law was proclaimed and the prisons where the rioters were confined emptied by orders from head-quarters. The measures undoubtedly were not intended for reviving the hopes of the outlaws; but were they not calculated to inspire them with false hopes.

The very next morning the organ of the agitators was issued containing, as usual the most inflamatory articles and so with the succeeding issues. Had the military, on Monday taken a stand to co-operate with the civil authorities instead of proclaiming war law, the most beneficial effects would have been the result.

We remain your obedient servants.

(Signed,) ALBERT VOORHEES, Lieut.-Gov. of Louisiana.
A. S. HERON, Att'y-Gen.
J. T. MONROE, Mayor of New Orleans.

A FOWL COMPARISON.—We have an old friend, called Uncle Jabez. He is a slow-speaking, close-thinking old man, of seventy or thereabouts, and "loyal to the core." He is fond of telling stories illustrating his point as was "Old Abe." We asked him the other day, what he thought of the Thad. Stevens reconstruction policy. "See here," was his reply, "a neighbor of mine once had a hen. She was a pretty one, I tell you; a patriotic hen, too. She heard during the war, that they wanted eggs to make egg-nog for the soldiers, and so she concluded to lay the biggest eggs that ever *was* laid. So she cackled and cackled and scratched and squeezed, and *did* lay the biggest egg that ever was seen, *but it busted the hen.* That is what ails Thaddy's Union party. It has laid the Reconstruction egg, but *busted* in the effort."

RADICAL RIOT AT POTOSI, MISSOURI.—We learn from a citizen of Potosi that, on Saturday last, that unusually quiet village was the scene of a riot and uproar, the extent of which served to create no little alarm among the citizens. The Radicals had advertised a meeting at the court house on that day, and every one supposed they would attend to their business and go home peaceably at its conclusion, as the conservatives had not the remotest idea of interfering with them, or provoking any disturbance. Early in the day, however, a squad of the former came in from Belleview, armed with revolvers, and were joined by one or two Radicals of the place. The party soon got drunk, and then began to curse and rail at the towns people as "copperheads" and "conservatives," to insult them in their stores, and finally to fire off pistols promiscuously in the street. The local constable, an old man, arrested one of the rioters, but the party soon rescued him and beat the officer nearly to death for his attempt to preserve order. Some other citizens were beaten, and that none of them were killed is owing entirely to the fact that they were awed into silence by the attacking bullies.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A BAD NEGRO.—An exchange says: We never heard Fred. Douglass speak but once. He is a pretty sharp darkey, well formed, rather graceful, and entirely ready. On the occasion to which we allude, in Philadelphia, his harangue was violent, made up chiefly of descriptions of the outrages practised upon slaves by their masters, and wrought a very decided effect upon the crowd. Perceiving this, Fred. took his advantage at the flood, and went higher into the region of eloquence.

"My friends," said he" I do not speak from hearsay. I stand before you a living—I was going to say a bleeding—witness to the truth of all I relate. If you behold the stripes and scars upon my back—"

Just here an Irishman vociferated: "Hould on Freddy, darling—is it truth you are telling us?" The darkey orator lifted his finger tragically to heaven in the affirmative. "Och, murder!—did they lacerate you?" Fred answered they did. "Did they thumb screw you?" Fred answered they did. "Did they buck you like a shoat?" Fred answered that they did. "Be gorra!" roared Pat, "if that be true, you must have been a d—d bad nager!"

BOUND TO HAVE THEM.—It seems that puritan abolitionism is determined to have the "anti-slavery God—the anti-slavery Bible and the anti-slavery constitution" that Anson Burlingame declared a few years since they would have. They have made a God of the old cut-throat and horse thief, John Brown; they have manufactured a Bible out of Helper's Book and the New York *Tribune*, the last chapters in their New Testament being composed of the speeches and epistles of Stevens and Sumner to the brethren, while their attempts now to alter the Constitution, if successful, will finish the work and cap the climax of their efforts, by securing to that party these three great ends for which they so long labored. What a millennium abolitionism will then enjoy! Cuffee and Jerasha Jane will walk along the highway of life, basking in the sun-shine of mutual admiration. Jonathan and Dinah will march hand in hand, scenting the atmosphere with codfish and nigger, followed by their tan-colored brats, singing hosannas to their anti-slavery God, their anti-slavrry Bible and their anti-slavery Constitution. Ah me! dont it make your mouths water, you long-legged, blue-light descendants of witch-burning, quaker-hanging Puritans!

THE dimensions of the new wigwam now building in Philadelphia for the National Convention will be one hundred and forty-six by one hundred and sixty-five feet. It will be constructed of boards, and will accommodate ten thousand persons. The interior will consist of a vestibule and amphitheatre, two galleries and four ante-rooms. Into the vestibule a door, twelve feet wide, will open from Girard avenue. A door of equal size will lead to the amphitheatre and lower gallery, and a private entrance will open into the ladies gallery above. The ante-rooms will be used for committee purposes.—At the head of the building will be placed the Speaker's desk, and on either side the tables of the reporters. The amphitheatre will be seventy by one hundred and forty feet. The galleries will be supported by iron pillars, sixteen feet apart. These will be hung with evergreens festooned with flowers during the sessions of the Convention.

SHALL Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, issue edicts for Louisiana? Shall Thad. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, lay down the law for South Carolina? Shall John W. Forney dictate the "manners and customs" of Virginia? or shall Henry J. Raymond determine who shall be delegates to the Philadelphia Convention? Shall Northern birch only be used in teaching "Southern ideas how to shoot?" and Connecticut schoolmistresses have the exclusive prerogative of Carolina education? Shall Southern papers be edited altogether by Northern "loyalists," and the judicial bench of Virginia be occupied only by men of Northern birth? Shall New England be the sole arbiter of Civil Rights and the sole ruler of the Freedmen's Bureau? Or shall each State be constitutionally represented in Congress and governed, in all its internal affairs, by officers of its own selection.

WHY is a 'tilting skirt' like a slaughter pen? Because lean and fat calves are seen in them.

SUBSCRIBE for the GAZETTE.

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning.....August 17, 1866.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Hon. HIESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,

J. McD. SHARPE, of Franklin co'y.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,

O. E. SHANNON, of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,

ROBT. STECKMAN, of Bloody Run.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

GEORGE W. GUMP, of Napier.

COMMISSIONER,

DAVID HOWSARE, of Southampton

POOR DIRECTOR,

MICHAEL DIEHL, of Colerain.

AUDITOR,

JOHN D. LUCAS, of Bloody Run.

THE CLIMBER.

A Campaign Paper.

The undersigned are publishing a campaign paper entitled "The Climber," the first number of which was issued on the 7th of July inst., and which will be continued until the Gubernatorial election in October.

This publication is devoted to the support of President Johnson's Restoration Policy and the election of such candidates as are openly in favor of sustaining that policy. It contains sixteen columns of matter and is filled with racy editorials and the spiciest articles of the campaign. No conservative politician should be without it.

It will be embellished with PORTRAITS OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON, Hon. HIESTER CLYMER and other eminent patriots and statesmen, and will contain a number of humerous political illustrations.

TERMS:

Ten copies to one address, cash in advance, $5 00
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Get up your clubs and send in your orders at once. No attention paid to any order unless accompanied by the cash. Persons getting up clubs should be particular to specify in their orders the name of the person to whom they wish the package addressed, as all the papers in the club will be sent to one person for distribution. Address,

MEYERS & MENGEL,
Bedford, Pa.

UNION, OR DISUNION.

The sum and substance of true unionism in both political parties, will soon be fully developed. The radical element, whether of Northern or Southern proclivity, is about to be separated from the great mass of the people.—The popular indignation is blowing as a fierce wind upon the political threshing-floor, sweeping the chaff from the grain, and sifting the tares from the wheat. The party that favors prolonged Disunion and whose avowed purpose is to exclude ten States from the Republic, can no longer retain Union men within its ranks, nor will it be permitted, in future, to dishonor the name of "The Union Party." Its true character is now fully disclosed. Its Charles Sumners, its Thaddeus Stevenses, its Fred. Douglasses, nay, all its representative men, are now engaged in *resisting the restoration of the Union*. They are striving to render nugatory the great struggle of the Government for self-preservation. They are laboring with might and main to force upon the country a policy under the influence of which the legitimate fruits of the war will be mildewed and blighted even in their perfect ripeness. Their allies in the South are men like Dostie and the other leaders of the Louisiana Convention, who were original Secessionists and did more to inflame the Southern mind, in the early stages of the war, than the most enthusiastic fire-eaters in that devoted section. Extremes have met and the first of Secessionists and the worst of Radicals, now occupy a common platform. On the other hand, by natural gravitation, the conservative elements of all parties are about to be consolidated in one invincible host, and Democrats and Republicans, on the basis of the maintenance of an "unbroken Union," stand shoulder to shoulder in opposition to the dark phalanx of the Disunion Radicals. No matter about names, with these patriotic men. No matter about antecedents. They rally under the banner of the Union, to restore and preserve the Union, and if need be to lay down their lives for the Union. They care not whether they be styled Democrats, Conservatives or National Union men; they aim at a common purpose, and they are willing to be called by any name, or to associate with any class of white men, to accomplish their patriotic end. The people must and will make choice between these two parties. They must choose between Radical Disunionism and Conservative Unionism. They must decide between Thaddeus Stevens and Andrew Johnson. Men and brethren, think, reflect, and pray God to give you mind and heart to decide for the right!

GEARY MAKES A SPEECH.

General Geary's speech at York, on the 9th inst., will make thousands of his best friends blush with shame. It was a carefully considered speech—at least, the occasion was an important one, and the General had plenty of time to consider. He was to be put on exhibition. He was to solicit of the people the highest honor in their gift.—He was to appear before assembled thousands and open one of the greatest political campaigns ever fought in the Keystone State. The veterans of a hundred battles were to look upon their General for the first time in a new character. Wealth and beauty and fashion were to surround him. Governor Curtin was to sit by his side.—Bands of music were to cheer him with their martial airs. And of this imposing and splendid scene General Geary was to be the center, the *hub*. Something good was expected of him—or, at least, something decent and dignified. The crowd who had assembled to hear him were respectable, and the General was expected to deport himself accordingly.

Under such circumstances, a speech abounding in bad English, slang and scurrility, was humiliating. But that he should in course and vulgar terms, vilify the Democratic soldiers of Pennsylvania, was disgraceful. We quote from the report of his speech in Forney's *Press*:

"When I look around this assemblage and see that around me are fellow soldiers, who have borne arms with me from the first battle of Bull Run, not one or two from a regiment as was the case at Harrisburg the other day, *shysters* and *cowards*, *skulkers* and hospital *bummers*. I know such to be the fact, for I have driven them from the army myself. They say they are going to vote for Hiester Clymer."

Pray why should General Geary use such language? Is he so narrow minded as to deny personal courage to all except those of his own political faith? Is there no glass in his own house that he can thus afford to throw stones?—The soldiers who assembled in convention at Pittsburg were brave men. So were those who assembled in Harrisburg. So are the members of any soldiers' convention that can ever be assembled in Pennsylvania. We hope for the honor of our State and our race that bravery is not confined to any particular party. Some there may have been who attended these conventions with tarnished military records, and such were as likely to be found at one as the other. That there were many, or that any of them appeared as delegates no one believes. General Geary knows this as well as we do; and yet, in the littleness of his soul, he calls the soldiers who do not agree with him in politics, "shysters and cowards, skulkers and hospital bummers." Is this generous? is it manly? is it gentlemanly? are questions that will address themselves to brave men of all parties, and be answered at the polls in October.

And who and what is Gen. Geary that he should use such language? Before the rebellion he was a failure in every thing he undertook. The soldiers from this county and Westmoreland, who served with him in Mexico, allege, with great unanimity, that he secured his election as Colonel by a trick and afterwards skulked at Chapultepec. During the rebellion he earned the scorn of thousands of brave men by hiring mercenary newspaper correspondents to puff him into notoriety, while better soldiers who scorned such trickery, remained unnoticed. As Mayor of San Francisco, and as Governor of Kansas, his laurels were not enviable, and in the latter capacity his inaugural address is well known to have been a wholesale plagiarism. And lastly, this speech at York, is very like the speech of an ignoramus and blackguard. And yet this trickster and skulker in Mexico, this promoter of mobs and riots in San Francisco, this failure and literary thief in Kansas, this newspaper general and capturer of quaker guns during the rebellion, has the hardihood to call Pennsylvania soldiers shysters, and cowards, skulkers and hospital bummers.

THE "MYSTIC CIRCLE."

The Radical Disunionists are frightened almost out of their wits by the discovery of the existence of a society called the "Mystic Circle." This new association is said to number *two hundred and fifty thousand enrolled members* in the State of Pennsylvania. It is represented as not being a secret society, but its members are pledged to each other to defend the Union of the States and to preserve the liberty and supremacy of the White Race. If there be such a society (for which we only have the authority of the Radicals) it will certainly wield a powerful influence in the coming elections. The old Union Leagues are said to have given rise to it and those of their members who were really Union men are registered on its rolls. No wonder Thad. Stevens exclaimed in Congress, "there are earthquakes around us."

OUR NOMINEE FOR CONGRESS.

The Democratic Congressional Conference for this district, met at McIlvaine's, in Fulton county, on Thursday, 9th inst., and on the 26th ballot nominated Hon. J. McDowell Sharpe, of Franklin county. The candidates before the Conference were Hon. A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset, Hon. Wm. McSherry, of Adams, and Mr. Sharpe, the nominee. The final ballot stood 9 for Sharpe, 6 for Coffroth; the vote of the Adams conferees deciding the matter.

Mr. Sharpe is well known to the people of the district as an able lawyer and an upright man. He has served two sessions in the Legislature during which he distinguished himself for the fidelity and ability with which he served his constituents. He is very popular in his own county and will make an excellent run. Of course there is no doubt about his election.

KENTUCKY!

First Gun for a Restored Union!

The Democrats Sweep the State by Upwards of 25,000 Majority!

The campaign opens gloriously.—Kentucky has just voted, and the Democracy have carried the State from 25,000 to 40,000 majority. This is indeed a cheering sign. Last year the Democrats carried the State by only about 500 majority, showing a gain of 25,000 at least. Now, let New England do her worst. We have a good basis upon which to build our pyramid of Democratic States—Kentucky—the home of Clay and of Crittenden.

Prick up your ears, you Rads unlucky,
And hear the news from old Kentucky!

THE *Franklin Repository* has a number of items headed "Political Intelligence," among which are the following:

—"The Democrats of York county have nominated A. J. Glossbrenner for Congress, and Levi Maish and Stephen G. Boyd, for Assembly."

—The Democrats of Perry county have nominated Thomas Adams, for Assembly, Wm. Grier, for Register, and E. C. Long, for District Attorney. Two soldiers were presented for Register, but they stood just no chance at all."

The meanness of such paragraphing can only be seen in all its ineffable contemptibility, when the reader is informed that Levi Maish, nominated for Assembly by the York Democrats, is *Colonel* Levi Maish, late of the grand army that subdued the rebellion. Why could not the *Repository* have said that a gallant soldier has been rewarded by the Democracy of York county, since it took so great pains to state that a soldier failed to receive a nomination in Perry county?

HUGH W. WIER, ESQ., of Indiana county, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the district composed of the counties of Fayette, Westmoreland and Indiana. Mr. Wier is an able lawyer and is very popular in his own county. His Radical opponent is John Covode, of "Smelling Committee" notoriety, the same who once wrote to one of his partisans, "Glory to God! Banks *are* elected!" spelling "God," it is said, with a little "g." Wier will be elected and Covode will say something else than "Glory," &c.

THE *Franklin Repository* is not pleased with Gen. Sheridan, because the General pronounces the leaders of the Louisiana Convention "Revolutionists" and "political agitators." It hopes that Phil. Sheridan will not "dim his fame" by sending any more such dispatches as the one sent by him to Gen. Grant, concerning the New Orleans riot. Gen. Sheridan's fame will not suffer because he tells the truth; but had he permitted himself to be used by the Radicals, his fame would not only be "dimmed," but damned likewise.

AMONG the delegates from Massachusetts to the National Union Convention held at Philadelphia this week, were John Quincy Adams, of Quincy, Robert C. Winthrop and George Ashman. The last named presided over the Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency in 1860.

WE have advices from our friends in Maryland that the greatest possible change is going on in the politics of that State. Maryland will give at least 20,000 majority for the Democratic Union ticket. Pennsylvanians, take courage! Kentucky has enrolled herself on the side of the Right. Maryland is coming. The Keystone will write her name in the same column.

GOV. CURTIN made a speech at York, on the 9th inst., in which he said, "They (the Democrats) are in great distress because *we are every where going to allow the negro to vote. I say if the South wants him to vote, then come on with your wool. There is no possible objection to it.*" Republicans, what do you think of that?

WHEN the leaders of a party change its name and its principles, is a member bound to change with them? Ponder this question, "Republican" reader, and decide according to your conscientious convictions.

RADICAL DOCTRINE.

On Wednesday evening, the first of August, Jack Hamilton, of Texas, a disciple of Stevens, Sumner, Forney & Co., made a disunion speech in Harrisburg. His doctrine was of the most radical and revolutionary character.—He declared that

"CONGRESS HAD THE RIGHT TO BLOT OUT STATE LINES, IF NECESSARY, AND RE-MAP THE COUNTRY AS IT THOUGHT PROPER."

This sentiment was received with round applause. Congress is acting rapidly on this programme, and in a little while, unless the revolutionary plans of the Radicals are stopped, "State lines" will be blotted out, and instead of a *union* of States we will have a consolidated Empire.

Mr. Hamilton is also sound on the negro question. He said to his audience:

"*You sent your sons to fight for the Union, for liberty, and for all; and in that you had the manhood to include the poor negro.*"

This was likewise applauded.

What say our soldiers to this sentiment? Did they risk life and limb for the negro? Let them answer the second Tuesday of October.

FEW candid men who have carefully watched the course of the Radical party during the last year, says the *Erie Observer*, can doubt that the pervading motive of its leaders arises from nothing more or less than an overweening love of power and place, which has ripened into a determination to perpetuate the existence of their party no matter at what cost, and regardless alike of the interests of the nation and of the fatal consequences which must inevitably flow from their success. For this reason they denounce the Democracy; for this reason they legislate against the South; for this reason they oppose all movements calculated to bring about a reconciliation of the different sections, and with this object steadily in view they will continue to oppose all measures for the pacification of the country. They are determined, if possible, to keep eleven States out of the Union until after the next Presidential election, hoping to secure four years more lease of office. For this they are to be called to give an account. The masses of the people have been awakened to a sense of the fact, that the restoration of a great nation to its former condition of freedom, independence, prosperity and grandeur, and its perpetuity for all time to come, are of greater importance than the preservation of a mere faction of disunionists. The day of reckoning is at hand.

"WILL the *Democrat* please state when and where General Geary declared himself "in favor of negro suffrage?"—*Johnstown Tribune.*

The Johnstown *Democrat* thus answers the question: "General Geary declared himself in favor of negro suffrage at the time and place when he accepted the nomination of the Disunion State Convention, at Harrisburg, and adopted the platform of that convention, which ignores the President, and endorses, praises and adopts the views, principles and negro suffrage policy of the Radical majority in Congress. Will the *Tribune* man tell the time and place that Geary said he was opposed to negro suffrage, although he has frequently been requested to give his views on that subject?"

GOING AMONG THEIR FRIENDS.—Several cargoes of Virginia negroes were shipped last week at Fortress Monroe, for Boston and other New England cities, where the Negro Bureau has obtained situations for them. We wonder if the poor white people in our cities would apply to this Bureau whether they would receive any attention at the hands of those divines and "school marms" that now run the black machine.

THE New York *Daily News*, speaking of a report about Grant and Sherman being hissed at a political meeting in Kentucky, says, "there is not a bit of truth in the lie." We should think there wasn't.

THERE is no longer a "Republican" party. The struggle is now, and will be for some time to come, between the Radicals and Conservatives. Is not this the fact? Reflect, reader, and decide for yourself.

GRANNY SWISSHELM, writing for the *Franklin Repository*, speaks of the Pandoro box of slavery. Who in the name of mythology was Pandoro?

FACTS.—The man who votes for John W. Geary, votes for a Col. who hid in a ditch at Chepultepec, and left his men to fight without a commander.

The man who votes for Geary votes for a General who hired his army correspondent to report that he had fought a terrific battle at Snickersville—lost his arm, and the lord knows what all—but gave the "rebs" a fearful thrashing—when there was not a confederate soldier within two days march of him.

And beside this, the man who votes for the coward Geary, votes also in favor of negro suffrage, negro equality, high taxation, amalgamation, disunion, another war, and all the evils that abolition fanaticism can inflict upon our country and race.—*Dem. Watchman.*

SOME OF THE LAST ACTS OF THE RUMP CONGRESS.

Thank God, the Rump Congress—a body that will ever be remembered with loathing and disgust—has adjourned. For eight long months this cabal of conspirators and traitors has outraged decency by its infamous acts and its total disregard of the wishes of the people. The President would have been justified had he arrested the conspirators and placed them in the Government forts.

The concluding acts of this Rump Congress—the acts of the three last days of the session—are in keeping with its doings for the last eight months. We will mention a few of its resolves just previous to adjournment.

By a resolution the pay of members of Congress was increased sixty per cent., and the employees of the two Houses twenty-five per cent.

The Bill to allow pensions to the old soldiers of 1812 was defeated. Reason given—"*want of money.*"

A resolution was adopted which appropriates ten thousand acres of "good land" to the orphan children of colored soldiers, and is to be called the "National Farm for Orphans." These orphans are to live on this farm, and it is to be managed and worked by a Bureau, whose officers are to be white men. An amendment was offered to appropriate a National farm to the orphans of white soldiers. Not agreed to. Reason, "*want of money.*"

Ten thousand bushels of lime were donated to the colored ladies of Washington, who were politely requested to whitewash the houses in which they lived at Government expense.

A joint resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Interior to contract with Miss Vinnie Ream, an old maid of Massachusetts, for a life-size model and statue of the late President Lincoln, to be executed by her, the price not to exceed $10,000. An amendment was offered appropriating $10,000 to aid in the erection of the monument to George Washington.—Voted down—"*want of money.*"

A resolution was offered in the House appropriating the following sums to the *patriots* who captured Booth and Harold, the assassins of President Lincoln, viz—$7,500 to Col. Baker, $5,000 to Lieut. Doherty, $5,000 to each of the detectives, to Sergeant Corbet and the other Sergeant of the party $2,545, to the Corporal $2,291 09, to the privates $2,036.

Mr. Stevens (disunion) protested against this robbery of the treasury. Col. Baker, said Mr. S., "was not out of Washington city at the time of the arrests, and had no more to do with them than he (Mr. S.,) had.

Mr. Driggs (disunion) said that "this man Baker was building a $200,000 Hotel in Lansing, Michigan, and, he was informed, out of money made in this war. He supposed he wanted $7,500 more with which to build a stable."

Mr. Stevens again appealed to the House not to vote this money to Baker. It would be robbery. The evidence furnished by the War Department showed that Col. Baker had done no service at all. Mr. Briggs denounced the resolution as a great outrage. He admitted that Mr. Conger should get at least $10,000, but he could not understand what influenced the committee to give nearly one fourth of the whole to Col. Baker.

Mr. Schenck (disunion) also spoke against the appropriation, and hinted that the Republican party would "go under" if this kind of robbery was persisted in.

Mr. Dawes (disunion) spoke against the appropriation to Lieut. Doherty. In that expedition Doherty proved himself a miserable coward. The evidence established that while five men were guarding the tobacco warehouse where Booth and Harold were, and while Conger was endeavoring to get a guard around them this Lieut. Doherty was lying under a shed, and no power of Conger's could drive him out of it; and now Lieut. Doherty came in and claimed that he did the whole work.

After some further discussion, the vote was taken and *the resolution was adopted by a large majority.* So Baker gets $7,500, Lieut. Doherty $5,000, and so on!

Mr. Schenck offered a resolution, which was adopted, appropriating $50,000 to a Massachusetts shool-master to write out a history of the rebellion!

Another resolution was adopted authorizing the Secretary of War to contract with a Massachusetts Yankee for the use of his alleged discovery of a mode of treatment of the disease of horses' feet, and his services for one year. Some $10,000, it is supposed, is to be bestowed upon this Massachusetts disunionist for his humbug liniment!

The bill making an additional appropriation of eleven millions of dollars to the negro Freedmen's Bureau was adopted.

Mr. Banks presented the conference report on the civil bill, which was therefore read by the clerk. It retains the provision for the increase of the compensation of members and senators, with an additional amendment fixing the pay of the Speaker at $8,000 per annum.

A resolution was then adopted in both Houses appointing a committee on *Retrenchment and Reform!*—after which the accursed Rump Congress adjourned *sine die.*

SOUTHERN FEELING.—A correspondent of the New York *Times*, (Republican,) writing from Augusta, Georgia, says:

I tell you, because I know it, that the temper, disposition and purposes of the people are loyal, honestly loyal.—They want to join hands with the Conservatives of the North and give them active support. Let not their patriotic impulses be checked by illiberal tests as to past conduct; but let the Union sentiment of the people be fostered and encouraged by manifesting a desire, as far as possible, to forget the past and accept present professions as the best proof of present and future loyalty.—The Executive party furnishes the most tangible evidence of the renewal of sworn allegiance to the Constitution and Union, and since it must bar any indictment for participation in the rebellion, why should it not also bar any exclusion from political fellowship for the same reason? If the hand of friendship is extended, let it be done cordially, frankly, truthfully, not grudgingly or conditionally. To invite a man to your house, provided he can swear he is not the rascal you fear he is, is a poor overture to conciliation.

—The Louisville *Journal* truthfully says of Brownlow: "Some of the papers call Parson Brownlow 'hot-headed.' He isn't hot-headed at all. The whole of his seeming hot-headedness is a mere show, a trick, a sham, an imposture, a make-believe, a thing got up as a simple matter of calculation. Brownlow is far more anxious to be thought a fiery and impetuous fighter than a Christian, but he is as little the one as he is the other. He is a hypocrite both as to his Christianity and his hot-headedness."

—Gov. Patton, of Alabama, has ordered the distribution of twelve hundred bushels of corn amongst the starving families of Pickens county.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—The "Freedmen's Bureau," having controlled the destinies of the negro population at the South for now nearly two years, has succeeded in developing what the *Tribune* justly calls a "diabolical system of kidnapping, being the trapping of freedmen on shipboard at Pensacola Bay, and selling them as slaves in Cuba."

We have nothing as yet in relation to this matter but a brief report from the Navy Department, some of our naval officers having ventured to trench so far on the despotic authority of the "Freedmen's Bureau" as to interfere with this revival of the slave trade, and stop one of the vessels engaged in it, on board of which were found no fewer than "one hundred and fifty freedmen," on their way to be sold as slaves in Cuba. If any thing were needed to justify the President's veto of the "Civil Rights Bill," and to enforce the necessity of remitting the protection of the negroes at the South to the regular tribunals of justice, it would be this flagrant proof that, under the operation of a Beaureau which enjoys absolute authority over the civil and domestic life of the emancipated negroes, hundreds of these poor creatures can be enticed on board Northern vessels and carried off through districts ruled by "Assistant Commissioners" from Massachusetts and Ohio into slavery under the Spanish flag. The revelations made by the report of Generals Steedman and Fullerton had prepared the country to expect no positive good and much positive evil from the sway of these "Assistant Commissioners," but villiany such as the Navy Department has now exposed must startle even the most fanatical into questioning a system which makes such things possible.—*World.*

GO WITH THEM.—If you want to be taxed to support the negroes of the South in luxurious idleness—go with the Radicals. If you are anxious to pay for a swarm of useless office-holders to engender and perpetuate discord between the Southern negroes and their employers—go with the Radicals. If you think the families of "freedmen should be supported out of the Treasury while the widows and orphans of white soldiers who fell in the war for the Union are left to provide for themselves—go with the Radicals. If you think negro soldiers "bear the palm" in suppressing the rebellion—go with the Radicals. If you want negroes to vote in Pennsylvania—go with the Radicals. If you want eleven States stricken from the flag of the Republic—go with the Radicals. If you want wealth protected at the expense of labor—go with the Radicals. If you want agitation and strife prolonged, business paralysed, and the country bankrupted—go with the Radicals.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—From the time of the defeat of the Federal party under Hamilton, by the Democracy, led by Jefferson, until now, the Democratic party has been the defender of the Constitution and the Union. Against alien and sedition laws, anti-Masonry, Know-Nothingism, New England treason, Abolition and Rebellion, the United States Bank power and its corruptions, the Democracy have battled without fear or faltering. That party has, in all these trials, kept its faith, fought the good fight, and will yet reap the rich reward of its integrity. Defeated, its death and burial have as often been proclaimed by those sanguine place-hunters, who believe plunder to be synonomous with patriotism.

It "still lives" to rejoice in its name and the principles that name denotes. Willing now, in this great crisis, to unite with all good men in order to save the Constitution and the Union, by a joint effort for so glorious an object, yet its history and its achievements, its trials and its steadfastness to the true principles of our Government—the rights and liberties of the people and the States—forbid that it should subordinate its organization or intermit its name. When national restoration is an assured political fact, the Democratic party will ennoble that epoch and justify the ceremonies of rejoicing by the great and enduring principles inscribed on its banners.

SIMON CAMERON.—Old Wig-wag, the Winnebago, has shown his hand at last after roosting on the fence for over a year, and now he denounces the President in the most bitter terms. If Cameron can stand it the President can, as there is no scandal in anything emanating from such a source. He was kicked out of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet for dishonest practices, and his whole political life has been one of corruption, with a continued hankering after the wealth of the nation. Unscrupulous measures have invariably been the means of his obtaining power, and fairness and honor are unknown to him. Now that Simon has shown his hand, let his friends *follow him*, before they are kicked after him.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS has resolved to attend the National Convention. He states that before the war all his efforts were directed to the maintenance of the Union, and he persisted in his efforts until the last moment even when deserted by every Southern man who stood by him; and now he earnestly desires to see the Union restored under the Constitution, and says he is willing to do all he can for that end.—The restoration accomplished, it is his fixed purpose to retire from public life, and he states that he never expects or intends to hold the position of Senator in Congress very long, even if the seat should be awarded him.

—Joseph Inman and wife, of Westfield Indiana, have been arrested for tying a young girl to a tree, where, after scourging her with a raw-hide whip, she was allowed to remain until the sun blistered her fearfully. A passer-by cut her loose.

—Captain William L. Cazneau, formerly one of the most famous of Boston sea captains, recently died at San Francisco, Cal., aged 97. In 1812 he survived one of the most remarkable shipwrecks on record, in which he was over six months on the wreck, and all but two of his crew perished.

—A boy in Rochester, New York, ten years of age, has a propensity for hunting rats and cutting off their tails. On an average, it is stated, he captures three a day, and after depriving them of their caudal appendage, which he does very quickly by the aid of a sharp knife, he allows them to escape.

—Sedge grass, which grows upon tide water flats is a new material for paper in New Jersey. It is said to make good paper, twenty per cent. cheaper than any other now in use.

—Miss Sarah Weldman, a beautiful young lady of Morristown, Ga., committed suicide by hanging, on the 14th instant, and all for love.

—A white woman who married a negro, the couple living in Buffalo, N. Y., attempted to poison herself the other day to escape the brutality of her husband.

—Negro highwaymen are becoming troublesome in many parts of the South.

THE CABLE.

Advices from Europe.

Attempt to Blow Up the House of Lords.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 9.—There is great excitement here this evening at a supposed attempt to blow up the two Houses of Parliament. Ten packages of gunpowder, with a fuse partially burned, were found near the entrance to the Lord Chamberlain's office, in the House of Lords. The members of Parliment have visions of another Guy Fawke's gunpowder plot.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, August 8.—The term of the suspension of hostilities has been prolonged. The peace negotiations between Austria and Italy will take place at Prague. Count Bairol and General Monalse will be the Italian Plenipotentiaries.

PARIS, August 8.—The Chevaliers Negra and Artoun have returned here. The Emperor expects, it is supposed, partly to retain his connection with the present critical condition of Italian affairs.

Closing of Parliament.

LONDON, August 10.—The session of Parliament has closed. The Queen's speech on the occasion of the dissolution, returns thanks to the government of the United States for the action taken by it in the matter of the late Fenian raid into Canada. The speech also expresses the Queen's gratification at the success of the Atlantic Cable.—The rest of the address relates to home questions.

Napoleon has asked from Prussia an extension of the frontiers of France.

The Latest.

LONDON, August 11.—An armistice has been agreed upon between Austria and Italy upon the basis of the cession of Venidia to Italy. The Empress of Mexico has arrived in Paris. She seeks aid from the French Government to th cause of Maximilian.

No answer has yet been given by Prussia to the French deman for an extension of the frontiers of France to the Rhine.

Completion of the St. Lawrence Cable.

ASPY BAY, N. S. August 11—6:30 P. M.—The cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence was again picked up at 9 A. M. to-day, the weather being fine. The splice was made by Mr. Chariton, and the steamer headed for shore. The cable will be landed at 8 this evening, when communication via the Atlantic Cable will be almost instantaneous between the United States and Europe.

From Aspy Bay.

ASPY BAY, August 12, 9 P. M.—The cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence is in complete working order.

The Cholera.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11.—Thirty-eight fatal cases of cholera were reported to the health officers yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—Twenty-six cases of cholera have been reported by the board of health of this city during the twenty-four hours ending at noon, six of which were fatal.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—There have been twenty-five deaths from cholera for the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock this morning. The physicians pronounce it the Asiatic cholera in its worst form. The disease is principally confined to negroes in unhealthy paris of the city.

The weather is exceedingly warm. The thermometer to day at 3 o'clock P. M. was 97° in the shade.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Official returns to the Board of Health for yesterday show a gratifying decrease of the cholera in this city. Only three new cases were reported. The mortality report for the week, it is believed, will not exceed eight hundred deaths from all causes.

Twenty-eight cases and eleven deaths are reported in Brooklyn.

MEMPHIS, August 13.—During the past forty-eight hours there have been five deaths from cholera. The physicians had a meeting to-night, and appointed a committee to wait on the Governor and ask for the establishment of a quarantine on the river, and that the necessary steps be taken to meet the scourge.

CINCINNATI, August 13.—There were thirteen deaths by cholera on Saturday and sixty-eight yesterday.—There have been six hundred and ten deaths since the 1st of August.

CHICAGO, August 13.—The papers report about twenty cases of cholera, of which four were fatal, in this city since Friday last.

NEW ORLEANS, August 12.—The mortality is increasing at the rate of ten per cent. The deaths from cholera for forty-five hours, ending at six o'clock this morning, amounted to fifty.

CAIRO, August 12.—The steamer Continental which passed here last night with a detachment of the Fifty-sixth Colorado infantry, had sixty cases of cholera. Six deaths had occurred.

—The fish in the streams and ponds of Indiana and Illinois are dying by thousands.

—A piece of iron in the trough out of which chickens drink is said to prevent chicken cholera.

—A man was arrested in Milwaukee for praying silently on the streets. Doubtless, it is an offence there to pray out of church.

—Hog thieves out West hush the squalling of their victims by administering chloroform to them.

—The recent rains have greatly revived the crops out west, and an abundant harvest is anticipated. The oat crop is unusually good.

—Farmers in some portions of Michigan complain of unusual abundance of red squirrels this season.

—Ice has been selling in Macon, Ga., at 10 cents a pound, but competition has brought the price down to 2 cents.

—A twelve year old negro has been creating quite and excitement by whipping his mother and all her friends.

—Lieutenant-General Sherman thinks there is going to be a general Indian war.

—The French Empress has just presented to the Imperial Library of paris a large Bible of the thirteenth century.

—Simon Cameron has a poor opinion of the President, but not nearly so poor a one as the President has of Simon.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—*Scratch! Scratch! Scratch!*—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Itch in 48 Hours.

Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists By sending 60 cents to Weeks & Potter, sole agents, 170 Washington street Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

jun8,'66.-1y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B OGDEN,
No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

Jan. 5, 66—1y.

The Bedford Gazette.

Local and Personal.

1866.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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1866.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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Nov.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
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Dec.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following Business Directory for the borough of Bedford and other places in the county, *whose advertisements appear in the columns of* THE GAZETTE,) may be of service to our friends and patrons in the county, and is commended to their attention:

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—G. H. Spang; J. P. Reed; J. W. Tate; John Palmer; E. F. Kerr; Durborrow & Lutz; Esp'y M. Alsip; John T. Keagy & J. H. Filler; Kimmell & Lingenfelter, Meyers & Dickerson, Bedford, Pa.

BANKERS—Reed & Schell; Rupp, Shannon & Co., Bedford, Pa.

BOOTS AND SHOES, VARIETIES, &c.—J. H. Hutton; H. F. Irvine, Bedford, Pa.

BEDFORD NURSERIES—T. M. Lynch.

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &c.—Richard Leo, Bedford, Pa.

CLOTHING—I. Lippel, Berkstresser & Smith, George Reimund, Bedford, Pa.

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.—A. B. Cramer; J. M. Shoemaker; P. A. Reed, Defibaugh & Fisher, Bedford, Pa.

Hershman & Greenbaum, St. Clairsville, &c.

DENTISTRY—C. N. Hickok & J. G. Minnich, Jr., Bedford, Pa.

DRUGGIST—J. L. Lewis, Bedford, Pa.

FANCY STORES—Mrs. V. B. Tate & Miss M. Tate; Mrs E. V. Mowry; Mrs. M. R. Schafer & Miss Kate Deal, Bedford, Pa.

GROCERIES—H. C. Reamer, George Mardorff, Bedford, Pa.

HARDWARE, &c.—Wm. Hartley; Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford, Pa.

HOTELS—Bedford Hotel, J. J. Shoemaker; Mengel House, I. Mengel; Union Hotel, V. Steckman, Bedford, Pa.

JEWELER—Daniel Border, Bedford, Pa.

JOB PRINTERS—Meyers & Mengel, Bedford, Pa.—All kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing neatly and promptly executed.

PUMPS—Wm. C. Snively, Schellsburg, Pa.

PHYSICIANS—Dr. J. L. Marbourg, Bedford, Pa.; Drs. W. W. Jamison and P. H. Pennsyl, Bloody Run, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES—Shriner's Cough Syrup and Indian Vermifuge; Foutz's Mixture and Horse and Cattle Powder; Wheaton's Ointment; Helmbold's Extract of Buchu; Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment; Allcock's Porous Plasters; Christadoro's Hair Dye; Mishler's Herb Bitters.

REAL ESTATE SALES—
F. C. Reamer—private sale
T. H. & N. J. Lyons, Private Sale.
Jacob Walter, Private,
C. N. Hickok, private sale.

STOVES, TINWARE, &c.—B. McC. Blymyer & Co., Bedford, Pa.

☞ Read the "New Advertisements" in this week's issue of THE GAZETTE.

☞ For Administrator's, Executor's, Auditor's notices, &c., see "Legal Notices."

☞ Read the advertisements under the head of Notices, &c."

CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.—At a meeting of the Conferees of the 16th Congressional District, held at the Hotel of John McIlvaine, on Thursday, the 9th day of August, 1866, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, the following were the proceedings:

On motion, Frederick Weimer, of Somerset County, was called to the chair. Jno. P. Reed, Esq., of Bedford, was elected Vice President, J. B. Yantis, of Adams, was elected Secretary.

The following nominations were then made for Congress.

Gen. A. H. Coffroth was nominated by Jno. P. Reed, Esq.; J. McDowell Sharpe, was nominated by Wm. S. Stenger, Esq.; William McSherry was nominated by Dr. C. E. Goldsborough.

Twenty-five ballots were taken without any nomination being made, the result being as follows: Coffroth 6, Sharpe 6, McSherry 3.

On the twenty-sixth ballot the result was as follows: Sharpe 9, Coffroth 6. Thereupon the nomination was made unanimous.

Dr. C. E. Goldsborough then presented the following letter from Hon. Wm. McSherry:

To the Democratic Conferees of Adams County, appointed to nominate a candidate for Congress in the 16th Congressional District:

GENTLEMEN:—So far as I have the power, I desire to say to you, that it is my earnest wish that you meet your associates in Convention, determined to select as a candidate for Congress, such person as is best able to rally around him the support of the gallant Democracy of the District, it matters not who he is or from what county he comes. This is no time to quarrel for the advancement of particular favorites, for vital interests affecting the future of the country are at stake.

Whatever may be the result of the deliberations of the Convention, assure the gentlemen composing it that their choice shall have my warmest and most cheerful support.

Very Respectfully, yours, &c.,
WM. McSHERRY.

Germany Township, Adams Co., Aug. 7th, 1866.

On motion of Andrew Burgess, it was resolved that the letter of Mr. McSherry be published with the proceedings of the Conference.

Capt. Wm. Horton offered a reslution which was adopted, returning the thanks of the Conference to Mr. Jno. McIlvaine for the abundant provision made for "the inner man."

Remarks were then made by different members of the Conference endorsing the nomination of Mr. Sharpe.

The following is a list of the Conferees:

Adams County.—Dr. C. E. Goldsborough, J. L. Shorb, G. B. Yantis.

Bedford County—Lewis N. Fyan, Wm. Keyser, John P. Reed, Esq.

Franklin County—Andrew Burgess, Augustus Duncan, Wm. S. Stenger, Esq.

Fulton County—Capt. Wm. Horton, Dr. H. S. Wishart, Amos S. Smith, Esq.

Somerset County—Frederick Weimer, John P. Philson, John W. Uhl, Esq.

THE BOUNTY LAW.—The Government is not yet prepared to pay the extra bounties prescribed in the new bill just passed by Congress, and the War Department has issued an order referring the act to a military commission composed of Generals Canby and Buchanan and Surgeon General Barnes. These officers are to prescribe rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of the law. The Second Auditor of the Treasury, also, with reference to this act, has issued instructions that soldiers, in making applications to his office for the additional bounty, must use the same forms of application heretofore used for arrears of pay and bounty. The number of previous settlements of bounty, should always be given, and it should be stated in each case that the "application is made to recover the additional bounty provided by the twelfth and thirteenth sections of an act of Congress, chapter 178, approved July 28, 1866."

AUGUST.—We have now entered upon the month of August, and however warm and sultry the days may be, we can look for cool mornings and evenings. We have known severe frosts to occur during this month, and it is not improbable that such will be the case the present year, as the summer has been unusually warm and that is said to be a sure harbinger of an early fall. August was named after Augustus Cæsar, a short time before the birth of Christ, for it was in this month he was born, created consul or chief magistrate, thrice triumphed in Rome, subdued Egypt to the Roman Empire, and made an end of the civil wars. It was formerly the sixth month in the year, and therefore called sextilious but it is now the eighth in the order of computation commencing with January.

WILL IT PAY?—Ask your neighbor who has used a Gum Roller Drill, how much seed wheat he saves every year—whether wheat drilled in won't stand the hardest kind of a winter, and even in the most favorable season yield more than a larger amount sowed in the old way, and he will assure you of all this and many other advantages. In fact, there are thousands ready to testify that next to the plow, the Gum Spring Seeder is the most useful and important labor-saving machine ever on a farm. Many of our farmers, we are glad to say, who have heretofore opposed buying this article (because they imagined they were too poor, or that it would not pay very well) have purchased this year. Although the demand is greater than at any previous season, and Hartley & Metzgar have sold out, they have, by special agreement, obtained another car load, and are therefore able to supply some persons who would otherwise be compelled to do without. We would say to all needing a Drill, secure it at once and not wait another year and run the risk of losing more than its value.

SOLDIERS, disabled by wounds or disease, who have been honorably discharged from the volunteer service of the United States, and who desire a home in the United States Military Asylum, are requested to make application previous to September 1st, with a statement of the circumstances of their enlistment, services, disability and discharge, to Maj. Gen. Edward W. Hinks, Governor of United States Military Asylum, whose office is temporarily at Boston, Mass.

Any person having knowledge of meritorious disabled soldiers being supported as public paupers, is requested to notify the Governor of the Asylum, that such soldiers may be relieved.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. George Longstreth, a well known citizen of Liberty Township, this county, aged about seventy-two years, was killed on Friday last, about two miles south of Hopewell, while walking on the H. & B. T. R. R., by a Locomotive, which ran against him knocking him from the track.

COMMUNION SERVICES will be held in the Ger. Ref. Church of this place, on Sunday the 19th. Several strange ministers are expected to be present on the occasion. Preaching on Thursday and Friday evenings previous. Preparatory services on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

AT 10 o'clock, next Sunday, in the Catholic church of this place, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Domenec, Bishop of Pittsburg, is expected to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation, and will, in said church, deliver a lecture at 7 o'clock, P. M.

THE CROPS are said to have been greatly benefited by the hot weather this summer, and the average yield of grain, etc., will be much greater than was anticipated last spring.

OIL.—We were shown, one day last week, by Casper Stroup, Esq., of Juniata township, a sample of good Lubricating Oil, taken from the surface of a Spring, a short distance from his residence.

IT is midsummer madness to suppose that any genuine transatlantic perfumes are for sale in this country, and moral insanity to purchase the wretched imitations when Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus," the rarest scent in Christendom, is sold everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

ATTENTION is called to the card of J. W. Dickerson, in another column, headed "Soldiers' Bounties."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. Others will please address their obedient servant,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
831 Broadway, New York
Jan. 5, '66—1y.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—Buy your TINWARE at
Aug. 10—tf. B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.
Jan. 5, '66—1y.

DIED.

RHODES.—Near Saxton, Aug. 6th, 1866, Margaret A., daughter of George and Elizabeth Rhodes, aged 26 years, 8 months and 28 days.

It is truly hard to part with those we love, but when foul disease fastens his iron grasp, youth and beauty must yield to his stern control. The old *must* die the young *may* die, and since death is our certain doom, is it not well for each one of us to have our house set in order, so that when death does come, we may say like her, "come *my* Saviour, come quickly, and take home thy child."

"For if there be a human tear,
From passion's dross refined and clear,
A tear so limpid and so meek,
It would not stain an Angel's cheek.
'Tis that which pious parents shed
Upon a dying daughter's head."

New Advertisements.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the law lately passed for the Equalization of Bounties.
aug.17—tf. J. W. DICKERSON.

FARM FOR SALE.—200 acres, one-half under cultivation, well improved. Fruit and Timber abundant. Situate in Napier township. For particulars, price, &c., apply to
JHON P. REED, Ag't.
aug.27—6t. Bedford, Pa.

Notices, &c.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—a second hand PIANO. Inquire of
apr.13,'66.—tf. C. N. HICKOK.

WAGONS.—Two new two horse Wagons for sale. Reasonable credit given.
Aug3.—4t. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

WANTED.—Cash to purchase our Fall Stock. All in our debt over six months are respectfully requested to pay us. A certain class, who imagine we can do without money, will be called upon, only once more; afterwards the proper officer will wait upon them.
aug3.—4t. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

LAST NOTICE.—My old books must be squared by cash or note immediately. Those persons who may fail to settle their accounts, on or before August 15th, 1866, must blame *themselves*, if they have costs to pay, as I have been very indulgent, and now need money.
jul.13—tf. WM. HARTLEY.

BEDFORD COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.—The County Normal School will open in Bedford, Aug. 13th, 1866. We shall be able to offer Students superior advantages this fall. Tuition $5 for those who teach in the county, and $6 for all others. Boarding $3 per week.
jul.13—tf. H. W. FISHER,
Co. Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the undesigned, for the purpose of fishing, hunting gathering nuts, berries, &c., as the law will be strictly enforced against all thus offending.
B. R. ASHCOM,
MICH. LUTZ,
WM. GRISINGER,
ADAM SCHAFFER.
jul.21—3m.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—100 acres of excellent limestone land, about 15 acres well timbered, the remainder under cultivation, lying a few miles north of Bedford, for sale on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to MEYERS & DICKERSON,
may18.—3ms. Bedford, Pa.

BOUNTY, BOUNTY.—Soldiers! Congress is about to pass a law granting additional bounty! Those of you, therefore, who have not received bounty, and those who have received but $100, or less, will find it to their advantage to call on me THREE MONTHS', SIX MONTHS', and NINE MONTHS' MEN, come!
April, 6 1866. JOHN PALMER.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to us for advertising Administrators', Executors', Auditors' Notices, Orphans' Court sales and other sales of Real Estate, and for printing bills, &c., &c., will please call and settle for the same, as all such advertising and printing should be CASH MEYERS & MENGEL.
Feb 16, '66—tf.

TANNERS, ATTENTION!—A new Tannery, in good order, containing one pool, three limes, three baits, five leaches, thirty-four ley-a-way vats, with the necessary number of handlers, in as good a location as can be found in Bedford county, for rent. For further information call at this office. Nov. 17, '65—tf.

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.—The undersigned citizens of Bedford township, Bedford County, take this method of informing the public, that they will prosecute to the fullest extent of the law, all persons who shall tresspass by fishing, hunting, gathering nuts or berries, cutting timber, or in any manner whatever, on their respective premises.

F. Schnably, William Fletcher, John S. Imler, Michael Earnest, Samuel Beegle, Chas. Colfelt, Adam Imler, J. D. Helsell, Wm S. Fluck, John Earnest, Barbara Zimmers, Jonathan Diehl, Robert Fyan, William Koons, S Imler, Dan'l Price, Alexander C Price, Alexander Diehl, Henry Beegle, John S Ritchey, Mrs C Barnhart, John Yount, Wm Shatzer, Wm. Schofield.
aug.10—3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Martin Hoover, late of Liberty township, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims thereon, will present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEORGE HOOVER,
JOHN H. DILLING.
jul 13—6t. Adm'rs

CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has just returned from the city with a carefully selected stock of GROCERIES and CONFECTIONERIES, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices

The following are among the numerous articles which may be found at my store: All kinds of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Segars and Tobacco; Canned Peaches, Pears, Pine Apples, and Green Peas; Dried Peaches, Prunes, Raisins, Dates, Figs, Lemons, &c.

All sorts of Spices, Essences, Oils, Crackers and Cakes; Fancy Soaps, all varieties; Plain Candies, assorted, of every description, and Fruit Drops; fine Candies of all kinds.

All of the above named articles, with many more, can be found one door East of the GAZETTE Office, and opposite H. F. Irvine's Regulator.
jun1.—3m. GEO. MARDORFF.

HARTLEY & METZGER Keep constantly on hand a large Stock of general HARDWARE. They have just received 50 DOZEN BEST & CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS ever offered to the public. They keep all kinds of Farm Machinery, including Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Fodder Cutters and Willoughby's Gum Spring Roller Grain Drills, the best in the world.
jul 13,'66.

SLIP BILLS, PROGRAMMES, POSTERS, and all kinds of PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, done with neatness and despatch, at THE GAZETTE office.

LETTER HEADS AND BILL HEADS, and ENVELOPES for business men, printed in the best style of the art, at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE.

MAMMOTH SALE BILLS, printed at short notice. Large Bills make large sales. We know it to be so. TRY IT! It will much more than pay the *extra expense* of printing. Call at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE

MERCHANTS and MECHANICS, and Business men generally will advance their own interests by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE

ORDERS from a distance for any kind of JOB PRINTING promptly attended to. Send to THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE, Bedford, Pa.

BRITTANIA AND JAPANNED WARE, all kinds, at
B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

Legal Notices.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS, drawn for September Term, 1st Monday, 3d day, A. D. 1866.—David Patterson, *Foreman*, William Rock, Sr., George Smouse, L. D. Saup, Abraham Reighard, John W. Sams, Joseph Barney, Hezekiah Hammer, George Beckley, Thomas Donahoe, Joseph W. Daniels, Jacob Kensinger, William Crisman, Geo. F. Steel, W. A. Danaker, Phillip Barkman, Lewis Putt, William Stuckey, Lewis Housare, Marion Zembower, H. P. Willi ms, Jonathan Brindle, William Fluck, Gabriel Hull.

Drawn and Certified at Bedford, this 3d day of May A. D. 1866.

Attest. JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk. } ISAAC KENSINGER, WILLIAM KIRK, Jury Com's.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS, drawn for same term.—Michael Diehl, Ephraim Hoy, John Shaffer, Thomas Rea, Levi Carpenter, Jeremiah Shaw, Cornelius Whetstone, John Burger, Tobias Snyder, George Vonstine, Conrad Claycomb, J. I. Noble, Thos. Oldham, David Price, John Furry, John Sill, W. B. Lambright, Jacob Evans, Levi S. Fluck, Samuel Crisman, Christian Meyers, William Horn, Henry B. Mock, William Rose, Geo. W. Zimmers of Jac., A. H. Hull, John C. Miller, Baltzer Fletcher, William Whip, Calvin Tobias, John B. Fluck, John Alsip, George Gardill, Eli Holsinger, Daniel Berkbimer, D. S. K. Brumbaugh, Joseph Tomlinson, Richard Langdon.

Known and certified at Bedford, this 3d day of May, A. D. 1866.

Attest: JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk. } ISAAC KENSINGER, WILLIAM KIRK, Jury Com's.

LIST OF CAUSES put down for Trial at the September Term, 1866, 3d day.

Catharine Tricker	vs	George Tricker,
Thos B Keating	"	Collins, Dull & Co
Isaac Wigfield	"	Matilda Wigfield
Matilda Wigfield	"	Isaac Wigfield
Same	"	Same
John Wenter	"	Gideon Williams
Saml Strayer et al	"	Chas Madan
Mich'l Thomas	"	John Skelly et al
Wm Fahner	"	Wm Overocker
Geo Snyder	"	Adolphus Ake et al
F D Beegle	"	Dan'l Wertz et al
White & Swope	"	Patrick Drhew
Jas Getty	"	Same
Bloody Run School Dis	"	W Prov School Dis
J W Beeler's admr	"	Dr B F Harry
T H Blackburn's exec'r	"	John Hull et al
Homer Noice	"	Wm Way
Gideon Hitechew	"	Adam W Miller
Mary Potts	"	Anthony Smith et al
John Luman	"	Jacob Wertz et al
Martin Cordel	"	David Byers
S M Barclay's devisees	"	B W Garretson
Robison Hurterisuse	"	Geo W Figard
Ann Hinkling	"	Israel Oppenheimer
John H Eller	"	Wm H Aaron

Certified August 6th, 1866.
O. E. SHANNON,
aug 10—4t. Prot'r.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—*To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:* KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JAMES BURNS and WILLIAM G. EICHOLTZ, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, *on the 1st Monday of September, (being the 3d day,)* 1866, *at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day*, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

Given under my hand and seal the 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1866.
JOHN ALDSTADT,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Bedford, Aug. 10, 1866. } Sheriff.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All persons interested, are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 4th day of September next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation.

The account of William Cypher, administrator, with the Will annexed, of Daniel Cypher, late of Broad Top tp., Bedford county, dec'd.

The account of Joseph W. Tomlinson, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Michael Fetter, of Bedford township, dec'd.

The administration account of James O. Robinett, acting Executor of the last Will and Testament of Henry Gephart, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The administration account of James M. Smith, adm'r of the estate of Andrew Shawnis, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of Dr. Sam'l G. Statler, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Franklin B. Statler, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The administration account of Peter R. Hillegass and Jacob B. Hillegass, admr's of the estate of Anna Barbara Hillegass, late of Harrison tp., Bedford county, dec'd.

The account of Rebecca A. Riley, acting Executrix of the estate of John Riley, late of West Providence tp., dec'd.

The administration account of Henry Whitaker, surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of George Darr, late of St. Clair tp., Bedford county, dec'd.

The administration account of Reuben Hardinger, adm'r of the estate of Geo. W. Hardinger, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The administration account of Jno. S. Schell and Wm. P. Schell, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Hon. Peter Schell, late dec'd.

The account of Wm. L. Cashman, surviving Executor of John Cashman, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd.

The account of Simon Nycum, adm'r of the estate of Jno. W. Eshelman, late of East Providence tp., dec'd.

The first and partial account of Daniel Barley, guardian of Malinda Barley, Jackson Barley, Elizabeth Barley, Margaret Barley, Nicholas Barley, Luther S. Barley, Elias F. Barley & Susan Barley, minor children of David Barley, late of South Woodberry tp., Bedford County, dec'd.

The account of Joseph W. Tate, guardian of Georgeana, Rachel, James, Edna, & Mary E. Roby, minor heirs and brothers and sisters of R. W. Johnson Roby, dec'd.

The account of John W. Darr, adm'r, of Abraham Darr, late of the U. S. Army, dec'd.

The account of Michael Hillegass & Frederick Hillegass, adm'rs of the estate of Frederick Hillegass, late of Juniata tp., Bedford County dec'd.

The account of Michael Hillegass & Jacob H. Hillegass, adm'rs of the estate of Peter Hillegass, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of Benjamin Mellott, Esq., adm'r of all & singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of John Smith, late of Southampton tp., Bedford County, dec'd.

The account of Samuel L. Russell, testamentary guardian or trustee, under the will of Elizabeth Wertz, dec'd., of Mary Ellen Franks, now Mrs. Mary Ellen Dunham, wife of Azariah Dunham.

The account of Nathan Robison, adm'r of the goods and chattles &c., which were of John Robison, late of Southampton tp., dec'd.

The account of Samuel Smith, made in pursuance of the order of the Orphans' Court, as guardian of Hetty Miller, minor child of Samuel Miller, late of South Woodberry tp., dec'd.

Final account of John B. Fluck, adm'r of the estate of Jacob Fluck, late of Hopewell tp., dec'd.

The account of Phillip & Wilson Clark, executors of the last Will of Joel Clark, late of West Providence tp., Bedford County, dec'd.

The account of John S. & Israel Morris, admr's of the estate of Jacob Morris, late of Monroe tp., dec'd.

The account of Peter F. Lehman, Esq., adm'r of the goods and chattles and credits which were of Thomas Rifile, late of Juniata tp., Bedford County, dec'd.

The account of Lerew Weimer, adm'r of the estate of John Weimer, late of Monroe tp., dec'd.

The account of Adolphus Ake, adm'r of all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits which were of Francis Corle, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of George H Sleek, executor of the last will and testament of Joseph W. Sleek, late of the township of Napier Bedford county, dec'd.

The account of John Cessna, executor of the last will and testament of Jonathan Cessna, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd

Final account of George W. Cessna, adm'r of Peter W Cessna, late of Colerain tp., dec'd.

The administration account of David Miller, Esq., adm'r of the estate of Mrs. Ann E. Nicodemus, dec'd.

The administration account of Thomas J. Croyle, adm'r of the estate of Michael Stuffi, late of Union tp., Bedford County, dec'd.

The account of John Alsip, Esq., adm'r of the estate of John Meizgar, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.

The account of H. Nicodemus, Esq., adm'r of the estate of Ann Rosebrock, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The second supplemental account of Job Mann, Esq., one of the exec's of the last will &c., of Abraham Kerns, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd.

The account of Thomas McCoy, surviving executor of the last Will &c., of Joseph Hewett, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

O. E. SHANNON,
aug.10—4t Register.

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES AT
B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS AT
B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

Dry Goods, &c.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

'WAY DOWN BELOW THE 'GROUND FLOOR.'

BOUGHT JUST AT THE RIGHT TIME AND TO BE SLAUGHTERED AT ONCE AT VERY LOW PRICES!

The following comprise a few of our goods:

DRY GOODS.

Good Calicoes at 10 cts.,
Very desirable at 16 cts,
Sold very often for best at 20 cts.
Best Makes at 22 cts,
French Lawns at 50 cts.
American Lawns at 35 cts.

Unbleached Muslin—heavy—		3-4	at 15	cents,
"	" "	7-8	at 18	"
"	" very "	7-8	at 22	"
"	" " "	4-4	at 20	"
"	" extra "	4-4	at 25	"

Bleached Muslin from 15 cen's up.
American and French Ginghams,
Challies, Delaines, all colors, half wool,
All wool Delaines all colors,
Barred and Plain Cambric Brilliants,
Nansook Swiss, &c., Alpacas, &c., &c.,
Bed Ticking at 35, 50 and best at 60 cents,
Sheeting Check at 25 cents—best at 31 cents.
All kinds of Flannels.

MEN'S WEAR.

Jeans 31 cents and upwards,
Cottonade from 25 cents up,
All wool Cassimeres from 90 cts. up,
Great bargains in Cloths.
Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Buttons, Handkerchiefs,
A large lot of Paper Collars, glazed and plain.

LADIES' HOOP SKIRTS.

GROCERIES:

Best Crushed Sugar	20	cents.
" Granulated "	20	"
" Pulverized "	20	"
" A "	19	"
" B "	18	"
" C "	17	"
Brown Sugar, fair article,	12	"
" good "	14	"
" extra "	15	"
" prime "	16	"

Syrups, 60 cts., $1.00, 1.50 and best Lovering 1.60.
Prime Rio Coffee at 33 cents,
Extra " " at 33 "
Tea, Rice, Spices, of all kinds, &c.. &c., &c., &c.

DYE-STUFFS:

Extract of Logwood, Alum, Copperas, Madder, Indigo, &c.

TOBACCO:

Congress, Twist, Navy, Oronoco, Graveley's Natural Leaf, &c., a good article of Segars, and Smoking Tobacco.

FISH:

Mackerel in half barrels,
" " quarter "
" " eight "
Potomac Herring.

QUEENSWARE:

A general assortment of all kinds of Queensware.

HATS:

Summer Hats from 12½ cents up, all prices and sizes.
A large assortment of Wool and Fur Hats for Men and Boys, all sizes and prices.

CLOTHING:

A general assortment of Men's and Boys' clothing, at prices to suit the times.

BOOTS AND SHOES:

A general assortment of Ladies' Gaiters, Boots and Shoes.
Misses' and Children's Shoes, all kinds.
Men's and Boy's " " "

LEATHER:

A prime article of Red Sole Leather at 40 cents a pound; Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Upper Leather, &c.

CEDAR WARE:

Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, &c., &c.

COTTON CHAIN:

All numbers, at $3 50 a bundle.

STATIONERY:

Letter, Cap and Note Paper, Envelops, Window Paper, plain and patterns.

☞ Don't fail to call and see us, at No. 1, Anderson's Row.

J. M. SHOEMAKER.
may25,'66.

THE THREE STORES!!

ANOTHER VETO!

THE HIGH PRICE BILL CAN'T PASS!

We have just received and have for sale at the lowest prices,

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
HATS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS and
SHOES, &c.

We have the best
CALICOES
at the lowest prices.

FRENCH and AMERICAN LAWNS
at a great reduction.

Bleached and Unbleached
MUSLINS
incomparably low.

American and French
Ginghams,
Challies,
Delaines,
Cambrics,
Flannels,
&c., &c.,
in great variety.

MEN'S WEAR.

Jeans,
Cottonades,
Cassimeres,
Cloths,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

GROCERIES.

SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
COFFEES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
RICE
and everything in the Grocery line.

Remember the Three Stores,
At ST. CLAIRSVILLE, at FISHERTOWN and at MOWRY'S MILL.

Come one, Come all, and give us a call.

HERSHMAN & GREENBAUM.
jun1.—3m.

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—The undersigned have now opened a large and general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers, assuring them they will find

BARGAINS

in every department of our stock.

TERMS:

CASH PREFERRED.

By special agreement a credit of six months can be had.

INTEREST CHARGED

on all accounts after period named.

may4,'66. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SELLING OFF AT COST!!

P. A. REED,

Intending to relinquish the Mercantile business, in Bedford,

IS CLOSING OUT HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, &c.,

AT COST!

A rare chance to buy goods, of all kinds, cheap.

Call and see.

jun1,'66.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
—AT THE—
NEW GROCERY STORE,
On Juliana Street, 2 doors North of J. L. Lewis' Drug Store.

H. C. REAMER
Has just opened a large assortment of GROCERIES, consisting of superior

TEAS,
COFFEES,
SUGARS,
CHEESE,
MOLASSES,
Detersive Soap,
Extra Family So

Clothing, etc.

HOME AGAIN!!!!!

BY THE BARD OF LIPPEL'S HALL.

Home again! Home again!
From a foreign shore;
And now I'll get some handsome clothes
From LIPPEL'S Clothing Store.

Far I have roamed the world around,
But none like their's can find;
To such as I could get abroad,
I had to be resigned.

But oh, it caused my heart to ache,
My countenance to fall,
To buy such clothes from others,
When I thought of LIPPEL'S Hall.

Oh, you are highly favored,
Who live on Juniata shore,
For you can always get your clothes
At LIPPEL'S Clothing Store.

And all who have to travel,
Will these my words recall;
For none make clothes as good and cheap
As those at LIPPEL'S Hall.

Where you can always find the largest stock of MEN and BOY'S CLOTHING, together with PIECE GOODS for Custom order. Also a lot of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.
jan15'66.

This is a special invitation to the reader to call at the
BEDFORD CLOTHING
EMPORIUM,
and examine our stock of
Ready-made
Clothing,
Hats and
Caps,
Piece Goods,
Prices to suit the buyers.
BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.
apr.27.'66.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.—GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand ready-made clothing, such as coats, pants, vests, &c.; also a general assortment of cloths, cassimeres, and gents' furnishing goods of all kinds; also cilicoes, muslins, &c., all of which *will be sold low for cash.* My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite *all* to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods.
may25,'65.

Hotels.

BEDFORD HOTEL.—The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hyfer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.
☞ Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.
JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.
Jan. 15, '64

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.
Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.
All are invited to give him a call.
ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.
April 15, '64.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the traveling public.—The Carpets Furniture, Beds and Bedding are entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.
I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House. JOSEPH MORRISON.
may25,'66.—tf.

UNION HOTEL,
WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA:
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.
This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms.
May 9,'62.

WEAVER HOTEL, *St. Clairsville, Pa.*—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has leased the hotel lately kept by Mr. S. Crissman, St Clairsville, Pa., where he will accommodate all who may favor him with their custom.
jun8.–3m. HENRY WEAVER.

JACKSON HOTEL,
Railroad Street,
HUNTINGDON, Pa.
C. SNELL.
apr.13.'66. Proprietor.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.—*Just published, a new edition of* DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity Impediments to Marriage, etc., also Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits induced by self-Indulgence or Sexual extravagance.
The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.
Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelop, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y., Post Office Box 4586.
Feb 15, '65—1y

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of J. B. Williams & Brother, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons owing accounts or notes to said firm will please call and settle immediately, as in a short time they will be placed in other hands for collection J. B. WILLIAMS,
S. D. WILLIAMS.
Bloody Run, March 15, '66.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by J. B. Williams & Brother, wishes to say to his friends that he feels grateful for past favors and begs a continuance of the same. But will give notice that he cannot sell goods on long credits, and persons buying must not leave their accounts stand over six months.
J. B. WILLIAMS.
Bloody Run, March 15, '66.

PUMPS!!!
I am engaged in selling the
ERIE PUMP—
certainly the only pump
well adapted to this
climate
Persons in need of a
GOOD PUMP,
will do well to give me a call.
☞ Orders from all parts of the county attended to with promptness.
ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg
Aug. 1, '65—1y

A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED ALL PERSONS
To display their Goods;
To sell their Goods:
To gather information;
To make known their wants;
&c., &c. &c. &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is the best Advertising Medium in Southern Pennsylvania.

MERCHANTS' SHOW BILLS, printed in superior style, and upon reasona

Medical.

$100 REWARD!
I will pay to any Doctor or member of the Medical Fraternity, the sum of $100 for any Compound that possesses more medicinal virtues and curative powers than Mishler's Herb Bitters.
H. MISHLER, Proprietor,
S. E. Corner of Centre Square,
may11.—1y. Lancaster, Pa.

$100 REWARD!
I will pay $100 Reward for the discovery of any medicinal preparation that can cure a greater variety of complaints than Mishler's Herb Bitters.
H. MISHLER, Proprietor,
S. E. Corner of Centre Square,
may11.—1y Lancaster, Pa.

$500 DOLLARS REWARD!
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HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse 594 *Broadway, New York;*
And HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, 104 *South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Oct. 20,'65.–1y.

Medical.

SHRINERS BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.
This is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired a unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.
So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon its doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.
It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.
It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is Purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves, aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the
DISEASED LUNGS,
thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.
CROUP.
This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time.—Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.
For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation
The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.
Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.
Price 50 cts. per bottle.
Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.
For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry, Druggists, Bedford, Pa.
August 11, 1865—1y.

*Use Shriner's Balsamic